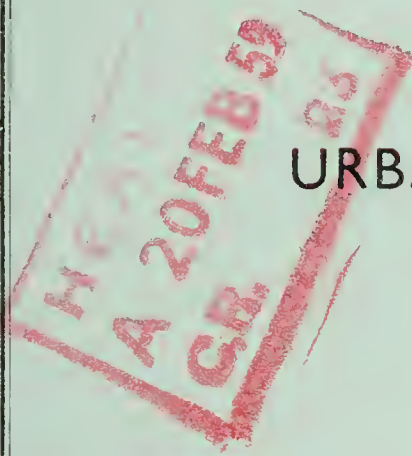


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RAWMARSH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
HEALTH
OF
RAWMARSH
1957

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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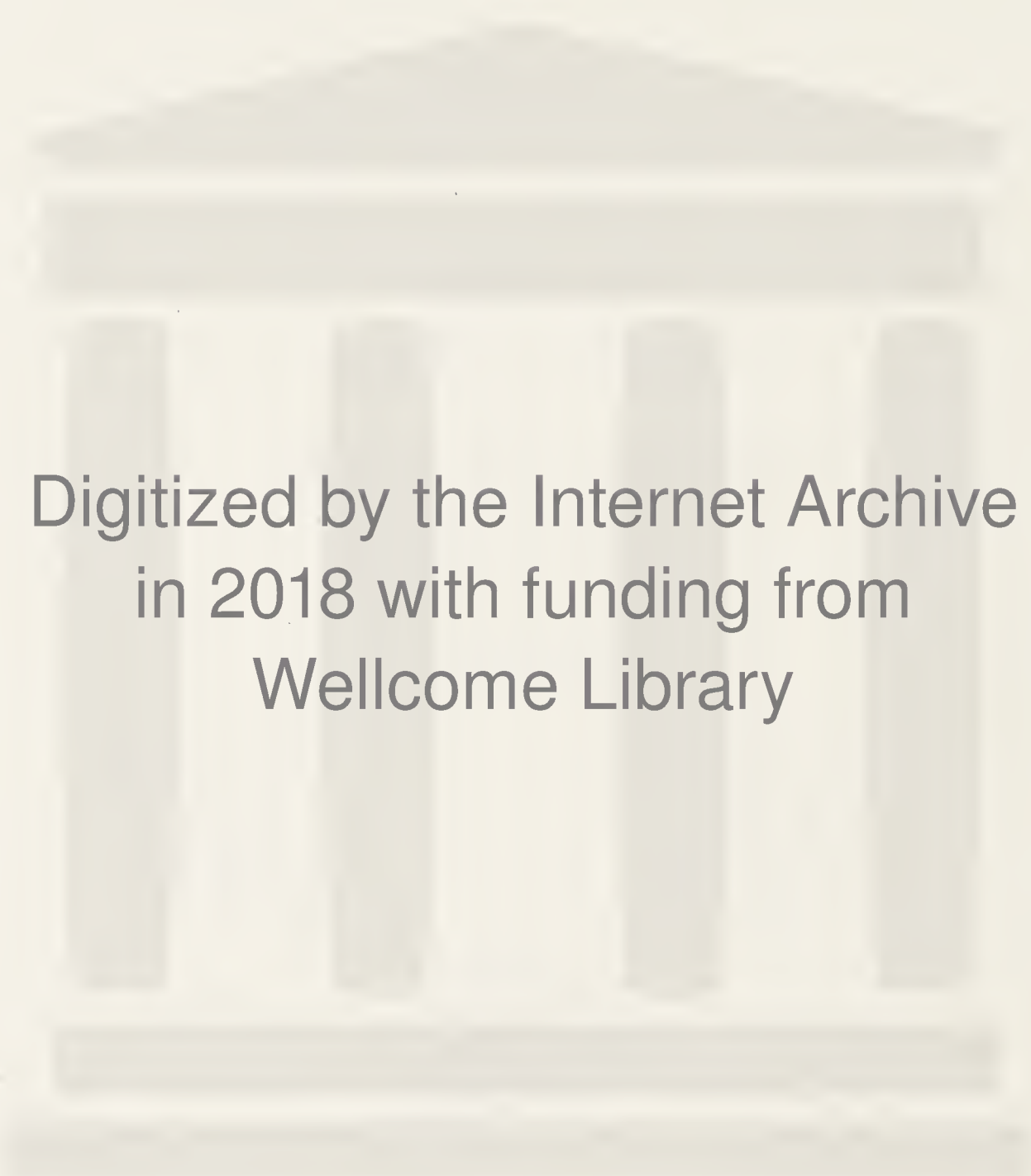
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RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1957

Public Health Department,
Dunford House,
Doncaster Road,
Wath upon Dearne.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rawmarsh Urban District Council*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentleman,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1957:

There were seven infant deaths in the district, giving a low infant mortality rate of 18.72. This is a lower rate than that for England and Wales and is the second lowest ever recorded in Rawmarsh. (17.3 in 1955).

The natural increase of the population was 60 and the birth rate remains higher than that of England and Wales.

Infectious disease was prevalent including an extensive outbreak of measles, 503 notifications being received, this was followed by a widespread outbreak of influenza which affected between 15 - 20% of the population. In spite of all this sickness there were 18 less deaths than in 1955.

Great progress has been made in bringing the food shops in the area up to a standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

No progress was made in clearing the 436 houses considered unfit, in fact only two houses were demolished. There are still 19 huts inhabited on the Red Ash Hill Estate. It was estimated that all this property could be cleared by 1960. A great increase in the rate of clearance will be necessary if this figure is to be reached. Meanwhile people are obliged to live in conditions that are far from healthy and from our knowledge of the past we know that such conditions can produce both physical and mental scars on young minds. Their need for rehousing is obvious and in some instances it is becoming impossible to repair the dilapidated property they are obliged to live in. In December proposals for the construction of 78 houses for slum clearance tenants were submitted for the Minister's approval.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT

Area (in acres)	2,607
Population (Census, 1951)	18,789
Natural increase of the Population	60 182
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid 1957	19,660
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	4,523
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1957)	6,066
Rateable Value	£166,945
Nett Product of a Penny Rate	£645
Height above Sea Level	64-380 ft.
Rainfall	22.18 inches

Towards the end of the year industry was adversely affected by an extensive outbreak of influenza which was responsible for a high sickness rate in the months of September, October and November. Apart from this outbreak there was a slackening off in industry and employment was not as easy to obtain in the last quarter of the year as it has been in recent years.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957

	1957	1956	England and Wales 1957
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :			
Crude	19.02	20.1	16.1
Adjusted	18.83	19.9	16.1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population :	0.86	0.51	22.4
Death Rate per 1,000 population :			
Crude	9.77	10.71	11.5
Adjusted	12.41	13.6	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	18.72	43.15	23.0
Neo-Natal Death Rate per 1,000 live births	16.04	27.9	16.5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Nil	Nil	0.47

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 IN DETAIL

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births: Legitimate		202	165	367
Illegitimate		5	2	7
Total Live Births				374
Stillbirths: Legitimate		9	8	17
Illegitimate		—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year				
Legitimate		3	3	6
Illegitimate		—	1	1
Deaths: All Ages		105	87	192

Stillbirths:

Rate per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.48
Comparability Factors :							
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.99
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

		Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 births
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	...	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	...	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	18.72
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	16.35
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	142.86
Neo-Natal Death Rate	...	...	16.04

Causes of Death in 1957

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	—
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	1	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10. Cancer of the Stomach	3	2
11. Cancer of Lungs or Bronchus	4	—
12. Cancer of Breast	—	3
13. Cancer of Uterus	—	2
14. Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer	8	10
15. Leukaemia or Aleukaemia	2	—
16. Diabetes	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	19	13
18. Coronary disease or Angina	24	12
19. Hypertension with Heart disease	5	2
20. Other Heart disease	7	14
21. Other Circulatory disease	2	5
22. Influenza	1	3
23. Pneumonia	2	1
24. Bronchitis	8	5
25. Other Diseases of respiratory system	1	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea	—	—
28. Nephritis or Nephrosis	—	1
29. Enlarged Prostate	1	—

30. Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion	...	...	—	—
31. Congenital malformation	...	...	1	2
32. Other defined or ill-defined diseases	...	...	5	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	—
34. All other accidents	...	...	4	1
35. Suicide	...	...	2	2
36. Homicide or operations of war	...	...	1	—
Total - All Causes			105	87

These causes are similar to those recorded in previous years. The extensive outbreak of Influenza Type A was responsible for 1 male death and 3 female deaths. The ages at death being in the case of the females 71, 71 and 67 years. The cause of death was in two instances Influenza plus Broncho Pneumonia complicated in one case by Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in the third instance Acute Heart Failure with Influenza as a subsidiary cause. There were 18 less deaths than in 1956. There was one death from food poisoning which was fully investigated and a report of the findings were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age:

No.	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1. Prematurity, Asthenia	...	1 day	Home
2. Prematurity	...	1 day	Hospital
3. Coarctation of Aorta. Diaphragmatic Hernia with gross rotation of Viscera & Atelectasis of Lungs	...	45 mins.	Hospital
4. Cyanosis, Pulmonary Atresia. Congenital Disease of the Heart	...	5 months	Home
5. Prematurity. Birth Weight Less than 2 lbs. 24 weeks Gestation	...	7 hours	Hospital
6. Gross Cardiac Enlargement. Congenital Heart Deformity	...	6 days	Hospital
7. Generalised Haemorrhages throughout Alimentary Canal, Kidneys, Spleen, Liver and Brain. Haemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn.	...	4 days	Hospital

There was a total of seven infant deaths. All were associated with either prematurity or congenital abnormality, both conditions that with present knowledge are only in part preventable. The infant mortality rate of 18.72 is the second lowest ever recorded in Rawmarsh (17.4 in 1955).

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services

Considerable difficulty and consequent delay in obtaining hospital admission for sick elderly patients still continues. The position is becoming worse, and in the case of female patients there is a long waiting list.

County Ambulance Service

This service operates from a depot at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde, Wath-upon-Dearne 2234. Four diesel and two petrol ambulances operate from the depot, all are in radio contact with the depot.

Staff	...	...	...	25
Patients carried	...	...	...	28,867
Total Journeys	...	...	...	5,766
Total mileage	...	...	...	59,767

In cases of emergency an ambulance can be requested without authorisation from a doctor. Examples of emergency are accidents, sudden illness and collapse or urgent maternity cases. In all other circumstances the request must be authorised by a Doctor.

For long distance journeys outside the County Area and where it is necessary to arrange transport, patients can also be carried by rail, in a booked compartment accompanied by a relative or an attendant from the Ambulance Service. In this instance an ambulance will convey the patient to the point of departure and another ambulance will be awaiting the patient on arrival at their destination. All the drivers and attendants are trained in first aid and an adequate supply of first aid materials is carried in each vehicle.

Infectious Diseases by Wards

Ward.	Measles	Whpg Cough	Pneu- monia	Sc'l't Fever	Puer- peral Pyr- exia	Dysen- tery	Menin- Infect	Food Pois	Erysi- pelas	Polio- myeli- tis
Rosehill	153	11	1	3	1	2	—	—	1	—
Ryecroft	164	9	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—
East	30	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
West	41	5	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1
Central	123	5	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	1
South	19	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals:	530	39	7	9	1	9	3	1	2	2

Measles

An outbreak of measles commenced in March and continued until August. A total of 530 notifications were received. There were no fatal cases and the outbreak although extensive was generally mild.

Food Poisoning

There was one fatal case of food poisoning due to Salmonella Typhi-Murium in a male aged 15 years. This organism is carried and excreted from the bowel of domestic animals and gains access to food by contamination with excreta or by other means. Cats, dogs, mice, rats, fowl, pigs or cattle can all be infected. Human carriers are common. In this instance cockroaches found in the patient's home were also affected although they were not necessarily the cause of the outbreak. On investigation other members of the household, 4 children and two adults were found to be infected although only one child had symptoms. The children were admitted to Kendray Isolation Hospital for treatment, the parents were treated at home. Following post mortem examination in the fatal case a Coroner's Inquest was held. Complete investigation failed to reveal the source of infection and there were no further cases in the area.

Poliomyelitis

Two cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis were notified in December, the patients were male aged 8 months and female aged 9 months. Both were admitted to Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital. Neither patient had received poliomyelitis immunisation.

Influenza

There was an extensive outbreak of Influenza sub type Asian commencing in late August. It spread rapidly in the district reaching its peak in the week beginning the 23rd September and then slowly subsiding. It is very difficult to estimate the number of people affected but it probably affected between 15 and 20% of the population of the district. There were four fatal cases including two dying from Broncho Pneumonia and one from Heart Failure, ages 71 and 67 years. In the 1918 outbreak of "Spanish Flu" there were 125 fatal cases, 77 from Influenza and 48 from Pneumonia. The Asian variety had a high attack rate but as the above figures show compared with the 1918 outbreak it was clinically mild. Attendances in industry and at school were severely affected in September, October and November due to the outbreak.

Tuberculosis

No. on Register at 31st December, 1957

						Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	24	33	57
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Totals						31	37	68

No. removed from Register during 1957

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
				Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaths	...	...	...	2	1	1	—	4
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers out of area etc.)				13	8	1	4	26
Totals				15	9	2	4	30

Additions to Register during 1957

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Notifications	6	7	—	—	13
Others (cases restored to register, transfers, etc.) ...	2	1	—	—	3
Totals	8	8	—	—	16

New Notifications—Pulmonary

Age Groups	Males	Females
O - 5 years	—	1
5 - 15 years	—	—
15 - 25 years	—	1
25 - 35 years	1	2
35 - 45 years	—	1
Over 45 years	5	2
Totals	6	7

No. of Contacts given B.C.G. Vaccine — 8.

	England and Wales	
	1957	1956
Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.10	0.31

Tuberculosis

There were 13 fresh notifications. Two deaths were attributable to Tuberculosis—one pulmonary, one non pulmonary, both males.

When a fresh notification is received the Health Visitor visits the household and advises the relatives and patients on the means at our disposal to assist them in facing what is a severe emotional shock and often a financial anxiety particularly in the case of wage earners.

In addition to this we also offer B.C.G. vaccination to school leavers — a proportion of whom have not yet come in contact with tuberculosis and are as a consequence vulnerable to infection.

Rehousing may be necessary in some instances and grants are possible from the National Assistance Board from a voluntary after care fund to which the County Council contribute. Extra milk is supplied to active cases by the County Council.

The patients are visited from time to time by the Health Visitors.

Section 47. National Assistance Act.

This section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention provided that all other conditions of the section are fulfilled. No action was taken under this section in 1957.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Housing.

A total of 78 new dwellings were built for the Local Authority and 7 by Private Enterprise, two of these being constructed for the West Riding County Police. Only two houses were demolished although 436 houses were included in proposals for clearance as unfit in 1954.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—DIVISION No. 26.
(Swinton, Rawmarsh and Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts).

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1956 and 1957 for Division No. 26.

Area of Division	...	...	...	...	...	7,990 acres	
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	46,260	
						1957	1956
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	...	...				18.0	18.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)							
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	10.9
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1.58	1.80
Heart and Circulatory	...	...	...	...	...	3.35	4.51
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding Tuberculosis						0.06	0.04
Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1.06	0.98
Respiratory Tuberculosis			...	...	...	0.06	0.13
Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.04
All Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.17
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	1.16	1.17
Infant Mortality (rate for 1,000 live births)	...	...				22.8	32.5

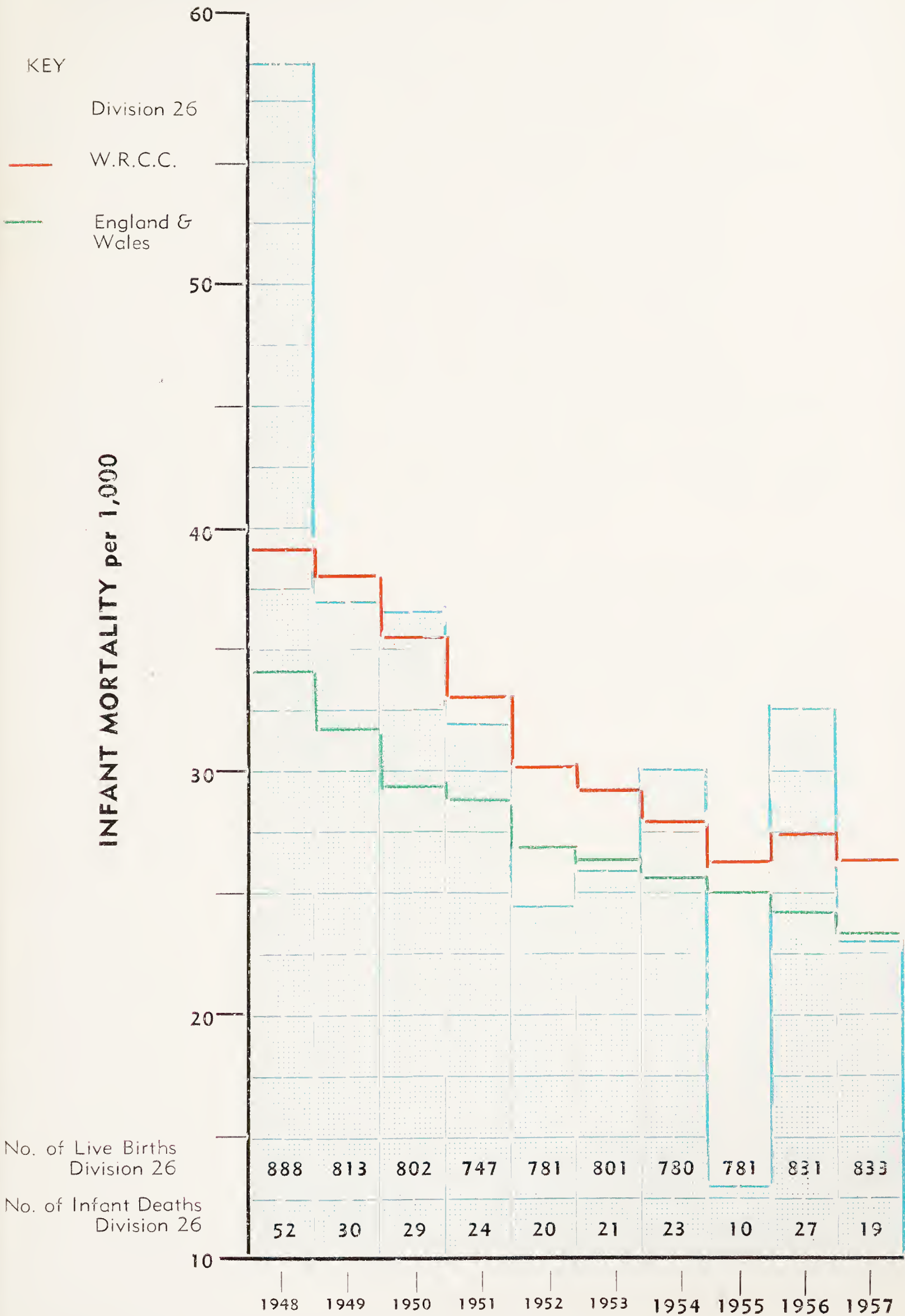
**Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for Urban and Rural Districts
in the West Riding and England and Wales for 1957.**

	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding T.B. Death Rate	Respiratory Diseases Death Rate	Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Cancer	Tuberculosis Death Rate All Forms	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality
Division 26 ...	18.0	9.8	0.06	1.06	3.35	1.58	0.09	22.81	1.16
U.D's in									
West Riding	16.1	12.4	0.07	1.46	4.61	1.99	0.09	25.4	0.41
R.D's in									
West Riding	17.9	9.7	0.06	1.12	3.49	1.58	0.08	28.8	0.72
Administrative									
County ...	16.6	11.7	0.07	1.37	4.30	1.87	0.09	26.4	0.51
England and									
Wales ...	16.1	11.5	*	*	*	2.09	0.11	23.0	0.47

* Figures not available.
All figures per 1,000 population except last two columns.

There was one maternal death in the Swinton area due to ruptured ectopic pregnancy. The Infantile mortality rate was again below the National and County averages. The live birth rate is above the National average and the death rate is lower than the National average. The statistics for other causes of death compare favourably with the County and National Statistics.

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000, 1948 to 1957



Home Nursing Service.

The staff consists of 9 full-time and 2 part-time nurses.

				No. of Cases	
				Assisted	Visits
1957	...	...	...	900	32,186
1956	...	...	...	1,015	30,861
1955	...	...	...	1,056	30,617
1954	...	...	...	1,211	30,008

Home Nurses undertake the nursing care of patients who are ill or infirm at home. The request for the services of a home nurse naturally comes from the family Doctor who is in charge of the patient and the home nurse works under the direction of the family Doctor. In recent years an increasing amount of time has had to be given to visits for injection treatment. The influenza outbreak put a great strain on this service as indeed on all branches of the Medical Service.

Equipment is maintained for assistance in carrying out home nursing. The equipment is on loan and does not become the property of the person using it for the time being. In some instances we have experienced difficulties in redeeming equipment when there was no longer any need for retaining it. Request for returning equipment being met by statements that the recipient had never had the equipment, or that they might be ill again and require it in the future, or that they understood it was their property under the National Health Service. Of course all equipment must be accounted for and is expendible only in the sense that it can be "written off" when unfit by reason of wear and tear. Any equipment necessary for the home nursing of a patient can be obtained on loan either from stocks maintained within the Division or from the central equipment stores at Wakefield.

Infant Welfare and Health Visiting Service.

Centre	Doctor in Charge	Number of individual children who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances made by children in pre- vious column during year	
			Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age
Wath ...	Dr. M. Lister	239	1425	197
West Melton ...	Dr. M. Lister	159	956	176
Swinton ...	Dr. I. Campbell	406	3062	697
Kilnhurst ...	Dr. J. Core	115	787	378
Rawmarsh ...	Dr. J. Core	327	1439	218
Parkgate ...	Dr. M. R. Menzies	72	467	124
Totals ...		1318	8136	1790

No. of Home Visits made by Health Visitors within the Division During the Year.

				First Visits		Total Visits	
				Effective	No Access	Effective	No Access
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	59	1	119	5
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	833	107	3,933	317
Children between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	*	*	5,076	244
Other cases	...	...	...	*	*	4,626	171
Totals				892	108	13,754	737

* Figures not available.

There are nine Health Visitors employed in the division—all are fully qualified state registered nurses and midwives and have then spent a year training to become Health Visitors. They are responsible for giving health advice to the whole family and not only to mothers and children as was the case before the 1946 Act. They also act as school nurses, attend all clinics, supervise the Home Help Scheme, visit the aged people in their district when this is necessary. One Health Visitor visits Wath Wood Hospital from time to time to see the patients from the County Area who may have problems and anxieties which can be relieved or solved by the nurse's assistance. Contact is maintained with the Chest Clinic at Mexborough in a similar manner — one of our Health Visitors attending the Clinic each week. Health Visitors also visit households where there are notified cases of tuberculosis and assist in tracing contacts and aranging for their examination by the Chest Physician. They work in close contact with family Doctors, the County Children's Officers, Welfare Departments, Hospital Almoners, School Welfare Officers and when required the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

				Domiciliary	Institutional	Proportion of Domiciliary to Institutional
Wath	...	...	...	152	92	8 : 5
Swinton	...	...	...	141	86	5 : 3
Rawmarsh	...	...	...	220	171	4 : 3

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Clinic		Doctor in Charge	No. of women who attended	No. of women who attended for blood exam only	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath	...	Dr. D. Chapman	75	46	412
Swinton	...	Dr. H. H. Smith	149	—	809
Rawmarsh	...	Dr. M. Scott	247	—	848
Totals			471	46	2069

Post-Natal Clinics
(Held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics).

Clinic	Doctor in charge	No. of women who attended	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	22	22
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	42	42
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	43	43
Totals ...		107	107

Relaxation Classes.

Clinic	Midwife	No. of women who attended	Total No. of attendances made by women
Swinton	F. Launders	58	560
Wath	M. Barber	113	720
Rawmarsh	L. Bamford	41	362
Totals ...		212	1642

There were 833 live births in the division and 29 stillbirths. 59% of the confinements took place at home and the midwives attended 523 births and delivered 472 mothers without the assistance of the Doctor. Family Doctors were present at 56 births attending at the request of the midwife in 7 instances. In 165 instances the midwife cared for mothers discharged from hospital before the 14th day - 63 of these cases were discharged before the tenth day.

The Clinics and Relaxation Classes were well attended. Complete blood examination is the rule at all Ante-Natal Clinics and it is important to record that these examinations demonstrate the fact that some mothers are still reaching an advanced state of pregnancy with severe uncontrolled anaemia. This condition should be accurately assessed and treated successfully early in pregnancy, but this means early attendance for Ante-Natal care. There is no substitute for early efficient Ante-Natal care continued throughout the pregnancy and completed by a post-natal examination. Some mothers avoid all Ante-Natal supervision thereby endangering their own health and that of their child.

There was one maternal death in the division — the case was notified to the coroner who ordered a post mortem — death was due to natural causes from internal haemorrhage in a very early pregnancy — the patient was not aware of her condition and everything had been done in an attempt to save the patient.

Confidential reports are completed on all maternal deaths; these are initiated by the Medical Officer of Health, and completed by the family Doctor or Hospital where relevant, and are then assessed by the Regional Assessor, who is a Midwifery Consultant of wide experience.

Premature Births.

District	Born Alive			Still-born			No. Re- moved to Hosp. after Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Wath ...	4	13	17	—	2	2	2	3	9	12
Swinton ...	—	11	11	—	4	4	1	—	10	10
Rawmarsh ..	11	10	21	—	8	8	2	9	9	18
Totals ...	15	34	49	—	14	14	5	12	28	40

A premature birth is, for administrative purposes, a baby weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under at birth. 49 infants were born alive in this group - 40 survived at the end of the first month, a critical period. Premature cots and special nursing care, including supervision from midwives until the infants had reached $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is provided for these cases. Our midwives have specialised training in the nursing of these infants and regularly attend refresher courses so that their information is kept up to date. Many of the factors causing prematurity are not yet clearly understood but the known causes can be avoided if efficient ante-natal care is maintained throughout pregnancy.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

For the purpose of this scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included as an unmarried mother. Unmarried mothers, particularly if they are young and have no one to advise them tend to avoid ante-natal care. Arrangements can be made for their confinement to take place outside the district and the County Council may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and her child for a total period of eight weeks excluding the lying-in period. There were 16 such cases in the Division.

Married

With previous illegitimate children	2
Without previous illegitimate children	3

Single

With previous illegitimate children	3
Without previous illegitimate children	7

Widowed

With previous illegitimate children	1
-------------------------------------	---

Total 16

One infant died, one stayed with grandparents, and 13 with their mother. In one instance a decision had not been made as to the child's future.

A Moral Welfare Worker of the Church of England assists in dealing with the accommodation for such cases irrespective of religion.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin A. & D. tablets are supplied to mothers from distribution centres at the Clinics in the division. So called fresh orange juice as distributed by milk dealers is a refreshing drink and is no substitute for the concentrated orange juice supplied by the Ministry and recommended for children on account of its vitamin content. From November, 1957, this was no longer available to children over two years of age.

Domestic Help Service.

Establishment for Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	24	full-time
Number of Domestic Helps employed	...	...	...	...	63	part-time

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

	No. of Cases	Hours
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	61	5,765
2. Tuberculosis	4	506
3. Chronic Sick: (a) aged 65 plus	322	49,573
(b) under 65	21	3,438
4. Others	13	686
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	431	59,968

	1955	1956	1957
Average number of staff (part-time)	62	62	63
Total hours	57,134	57,470	59,968

This service is supplied where assistance is required in running a household and where the assistance of sons and daughters and other near relatives is not available. Relatives are of course expected to assist - the service is not a free one and each case is assessed according to the applicants income. The great majority of old age pensioners of limited means do not have to pay. Each case is judged strictly on its merits and as all possess medical certificates some degree of priority is necessary as the establishment of Home Helps is fixed and at times demand varies widely and often exceeds the supply. The service provided is obviously appreciated if the demand can be taken as a measure of success. Home Helps are not employed to keep lonely people company, this is the sphere that should be covered by schemes of visiting by relatives, friends, neighbours and other voluntary organisations. There is a great need for more visiting of the aged in all parts of the division.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Mentally Defective Persons.

	Division No. 26
1. (a) Total number	110
(b) Number ascertained during 1957	12
2. (a) Number under Guardianship	1
(b) Number under Statutory Supervision	109
(c) Number on Licence from Institutions	1
3. (a) Number awaiting Institution admission	9
(b) Number attending Group Training Classes	30
(c) Number receiving Home Training	8
(d) Number in Remunerative Employment	40

Mrs. Redman visits the homes of those suffering from mental ill health and who have been discharged from mental hospitals. This work is carried out in close co-operation with the family doctor in charge of the case. The supervision of mental defectives including those in employment is part of her duties.

Group Training Classes were held at the Clinics in Wath-upon-Dearne, Swinton and Rawmarsh for those mental defectives capable of benefitting from simple training.

At the end of 1957 plans were well advanced for the construction of a day Occupation Centre at Wath-upon-Dearne designed for this purpose and building was due to begin in Spring 1958.

CHILDREN LIABLE TO BE NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed Officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Children's Officers, N.S.P.C.C. etc. Close contact is maintained at all times with the N.S.P.C.C. inspector.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1957:

Age at 31-12-57 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1952-55	5-14 1942-51	15 or over before 1942	Total
No. vaccinated:					
Wath	58	30	4	7	99
Swinton	15	11	8	10	44
Rawmarsh	51	35	3	6	95
No. re-vaccinated:					
Wath	—	—	—	8	8
Swinton	—	—	—	5	5
Rawmarsh	—	—	—	6	6

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported to the Country more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. Unfortunately more and more children are not protected until they go to school. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old.

Urban District	No. of Children Primarily Immunised in 1957			No. of Children given booster doses during 1957	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31-12-57			Estimated Mid-Year Population		Percentage	
	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 Yrs.	Total		Under 5 yrs.	5-14 Yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 Yrs.	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 Yrs.
Wath 	107	10	117	602	488	2116	2604	1176	2311	41.5	91.6
Swinton 	135	11	146	382	527	1858	2385	1048	1905	50.3	97.5
Rawmarsh 	166	18	184	360	635	2974	3609	1737	3121	36.5	95.3

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Protection should be offered after the third month of age.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

No. of Children Vaccinated with Two Injections 1956 and 1957:

District	Year Born										Total
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Wath-upon-Dearne—											
At L.H.A. Clinics:											
During 1956 ...	17	8	13	10	9	7	9	8	—	—	81
During 1957 ...	150	108	129	114	58	44	29	26	35	11	704
By Family Doctors 1957	12	7	8	13	11	7	8	10	—	—	76
Swinton—											
At L.H.A. Clinics:											
During 1956 ...	6	8	15	8	4	9	7	5	—	—	62
During 1957 ...	96	132	106	74	56	29	27	25	42	26	613
By Family Doctors 1957	3	6	2	7	2	2	5	7	—	—	34
Rawmarsh—											
At L.H.A. Clinics:											
During 1956 ...	16	11	12	9	17	16	12	13	—	—	106
During 1957 ...	112	96	72	98	50	33	21	13	19	—	514
By Family Doctors 1957	34	32	25	28	18	9	6	12	—	—	164

								1956	1957
Divisional Total: At L.H.A. Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	1831
By Family Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	274
								—	—
								Totals	...
								249	2105
								—	—

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There are 8,900 scholars attending school in the division. All are medically examined on entry to school, on entry to junior mixed and on entry and leaving secondary modern schools. Where defects are found requiring treatment this is arranged by the Family Doctor in consultation with him. If a Consultant opinion is required or if it is in the child's interest that he should be referred to a Consultant Clinic either within or without the School Medical Service, this again is only arranged after the Family Doctor has been notified and agrees with the course of action.

Dr. C. C. Harvey, who is a Child Health Specialist to both the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board conducts Clinics at the County Clinic, Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh, and at all the hospitals in the area so that a Specialist opinion is readily available.

Dr. Harvey also conducts a Monthly Progress Clinic at Rawmarsh, intended for observing progress made by all types of physically and mentally handicapped children. This Clinic, of course, is in close co-operation with the School Medical Officer and the Family Doctor.

In addition to this a full range of specialist clinics is operated by the County Council in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board. Dr. M. R. Menzies is responsible for the ascertainment of pupils requiring special educational treatment in addition to her work in the School Health Service.

We have had a very busy year and in spite of a greatly extended polio-myelitis immunisation programme and a severe influenza outbreak which severely affected attendance at the schools, we have managed to complete all routine work. It was necessary to have the assistance, on a sessional basis, of Dr. K. Firth, Dr. T. A. Appleby and Dr. C. F. R. Mallet.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	Swinton
Progress Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh

INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1957

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921
1st year Junior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038
1st year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836
Last year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
								<hr/> 3,383
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,351
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
								<hr/> 2,508
Grand Total of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>5,891

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND HEAD INFESTATION

			Total Children Infested	School Population	Percentage Infested
Rawmarsh and Parkgate	...	...	244	3,518	6.7
Swinton and Kilnhurst	...	...	67	1,579	4.2
Wath and West Melton	...	...	44	2,890	1.5

Comparative Figures

	1957	1956	W.R.C.C. 1955
Total Number Infested	355	349	—
Total Children	8,231	8,204	—
Total Percentage	4.3	4.3	4.5

Detailed Breakdown Figures

	Number infested	GIRLS Popula- tion	Per- centage	Number infested	BOYS Popula- tion	Per- centage
Rawmarsh	194	1650	11.8	50	1868	2.7
Swinton	51	807	6.3	16	772	2.1
Wath	29	1366	2.1	15	1524	1.0
Division	274	3823	7.2	81	4164	1.9

CARE OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils — Milton School	55
Residential School for the Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils	7
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils	—
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils	2
Residential School for Blind Pupils	2
Residential School for Delicate Pupils	3
Residential School for Spastic Pupils	2
Residential School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	1
	—
	73
	—
Number of Children Receiving Home Education	1
	—
	74
	—

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS

All School Entrants, whose parents have given written consent, have been jelly tested. The results are as follows:—

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
410	358	2	2	408	356

All positives have been notified to their respective Family Doctors and have been referred to the Chest Physician at the local Chest Clinic.

None of the cases was found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination, if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously									280
No. of acceptances									183
Percentage of acceptances									65.36
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.									
No. of children tested									173
Result of test :									
Positive									33
Negative									139
Not ascertained									1
(one had a skin complaint and was therefore not vaccinated)									
Total									173
Percentage positive									19.19
No. vaccinated									138

DETAILS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR VARIOUS AUTHORITIES

College Entrants examined									35
Teachers examined									6
Superannuation examinations (County)									10
Superannuation examinations (Local Councils)									5
Admission to Sickness Pay Scheme (Local Councils)									33

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1957

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Department in 1957.

Almost 800 complaints were received and whilst this was 300 less than in 1956 it did not indicate, unfortunately, that houses were in a better state of repair than hitherto. The Rent Act came into operation in July but it soon became apparent that the forms and procedure for enforcing repairs were too complicated for the average tenant to follow.

No further progress could be made with slum-clearance as owing to various set backs the erection of houses for this purpose did not progress during the year. Whilst a few houses were modernised by improvement grants the great majority of privately owned houses are without modern amenities. If the houses without amenities are not to become the slums of the future a large scale improvement programme will have to be resorted to in the not too distant future.

The air in the District, judging by the recordings of the Deposit Gauges, was generally a little cleaner than in 1956 but an invisible but more harmful pollutant, sulphur-dioxide, was present in greater quantities. The Clean Air Act of 1956 will become fully operative in 1957 and with it I hope, will come the prospect of cleaner air, particularly in Parkgate.

Inspections to implement the Food Hygiene Regulations were continued with worth-while results. Food traders have generally met their obligations under the Regulations with the result that shops throughout the District are well equipped and observe a good standard of hygiene.

All meat killed at the slaughterhouses in the District was inspected but the bulk of meat sold by local butchers is killed and inspected elsewhere. Perhaps the day will come when the District will have its own Abbatoir and then we would have the satisfaction of inspecting the greater proportion of our meat supplies.

Throughout the greater part of the year the refuse-collection service was satisfactory but the influenza epidemic caused delays on two of the three rounds between August and October. The labour position improved and our workmen seemed more settled. Good progress was made on the new tipping site and control was facilitated by the Bristol "25" angle-dozer. The tip was free from crickets and rodents.

Mr. Wadsworth, Additional Inspector gave every assistance and satisfaction. The Clerk, foreman and workmen by their efforts ensured the smooth running of the Department.

Once again I am indebted to Mr. Clegg and Dr. Cusiter for their advice and the confidence they have placed in me. Your Chairman and Vice-Chairman have given me every encouragement and I appreciate the close interest which the Committee take in the work of the Department.

I am,
 Madam and Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 G. Rawlinson,

General

Number of Housing Inspections	...	...	...	...	2301
Number of Sanitary Inspections, Visits etc.	...	...	...	...	1712
Inspections re alleged nuisances	...	...	...	...	579
Number of nuisances in hand at the end of 1956	...	...	...	...	79
Number of nuisances found in 1957	...	...	...	...	584
Total number of nuisances needing abatement	...	...	...	...	653
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	521
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1957	...	...	...	...	142

Complaints

During the year 798 complaints were received and investigated. This was a reduction of almost 300 complaints on the previous year, but as in 1956, the majority of complaints concerned housing defects. The absence of extremes of weather conditions throughout the year was probably the reason for the smaller number of complaints. The Rent Act 1957 which came into force on the 6th July had no apparent effect in reducing the calls for the Department's services. Many complaints were received by the Inspectors whilst out in the Districts.

Details of Notices Served

Informal Notices					Served	Complied with
All Notices	...	...	...	...	797	651
Public Health Act 1936	Sec. 92	...	...	...	314	219
„	„	„	„	Sec. 44/45	103	91
„	„	„	„	Sec. 39	256	217
„	„	„	„	Sec. 56	16	7
„	„	„	„	Sec. 138	32	28
„	„	„	„	Sec. 75	177	169
„	„	„	„	Sec. 269	4	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7	3
Statutory Notices						
All Notices	...	...	...	...	25	15
Public Health Act 1936	Sc. 92	...	...	...	18	10
„	„	„	„	Sec. 39	5	3
„	„	„	„	Sec. 75	2	2

Works Executed

Roofs repaired and made watertight	...	...	...	108
Rainwater spouting repaired and made watertight	...	...	...	107
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	21
House walls rebuilt, repaired, pointed	...	...	...	13
Windows replaced, repaired or re-corded	...	...	...	53
Doors replaced or made weatherproof	...	...	...	36
Food stores improved	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	36
Walls replastered and/or water-proofed	...	...	...	54
Floors repaired or re-formed/skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	11
Sub-floor ventilation improved	...	...	...	1
Staircases repaired/handrails secured	...	...	...	3
Kitchen ranges repaired or replaced	...	...	...	48
Fireplaces repaired or replaced	...	...	...	5
Hearths reformed	...	...	...	1
Flues repaired or obstructions cleared	...	...	...	7
Set-pot wash boilers repaired	...	...	...	4
Steps re-formed and made secure	...	...	...	2
Yard paving repaired or re-formed	...	...	...	14
Coal-stores repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	6
Yard walls repaired/rebuilt	...	...	...	2
Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	23
Water taps replaced/repared	...	...	...	4
Sufficient water supply restored	...	...	...	103
Insanitary sinks replaced	...	...	...	5
Sink waste pipes repaired/replaced	...	...	...	11
Sink supporting piers repaired	...	...	...	1
Sink drainage boards provided	...	...	...	3
Gullies replaced/repared	...	...	...	4
Choked drains and gullies cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	110
Cellar coal-shutes repaired/gratings renewed	...	...	...	3
Drains re-laid and made watertight	...	...	...	18
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	4
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	4
Vent/soil pipes repaired/replaced	...	...	...	4
W.C. structures repaired/rebuilt	...	...	...	16
W.C. pedestal fittings replaced	...	...	...	10
W.C. connections and fittings repaired	...	...	...	16
Water closet seats renewed	...	...	...	12
W.C. flushing cisterns or flush pipes repaired/replaced	...	...	...	53
Dustbins provided or replaced	...	...	...	222
Offensive accumulations/deposits removed	...	...	...	4
Houses cleansed or disinfested	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	3
Animals improperly kept (pigs and hens kept so as to cause nuisance)	...	...	...	2
Flooding in cellars abated	...	...	...	1
Wash-house structures repaired	...	...	...	4
Defects in hot water system repaired	...	...	...	3

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	...	6192
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	...	...	...	0
1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year				
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	662
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	2301
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulation	...	...	...	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	10
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action :-				
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	4
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	...	...	658
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.				
(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	900
(b) Number of defective dwelling houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	...	...	...
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year				
A. Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957				
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.				
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	22
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	0

C. Proceedings under Housing Acts 1936 and 1957 (Demolition Orders).

(1)	Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	4
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(3)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(4)	Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, If so, what?	None

D. Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957. (Closing Orders).

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

E. Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (Clearance Areas).

(1)	Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	0
(2)	Number of houses included in these areas ...	—
(3)	Number of persons to be displaced ...	—
(4)	Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas :-	
	(a) by Clearance Orders, number made ...	5
	(b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	—
(5)	Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	0
(6)	Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	0

4. OVERCROWDING

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	16
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	159
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	16

5. NEW HOUSES.

Number of new houses provided during the year :-	
By the Local Authority	78
By Private Enterprise (including 2 WRCC Police Houses)	7

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Rent Act 1957.
- | | |
|--|---|
| Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses | 6 |
| Details of Grants for conversion of buildings into houses, or for altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses | |
| Formal applications for improvement grants. Approved for 17 houses | |
| Preliminary applications for grants approved for 33 houses and 2 refused. | |

Housing. Slum Clearance

The Council made Clearance Orders in respect of the Chapel Street/New Street/Green Lane and the Green Lane (Oak Terrace) Clearance Areas; the Orders were not opposed and were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Official Reports were made on four individual unfit houses; Demolition Orders were made in three cases, one family being re-housed.

Owing to difficulties in building new houses no further progress could be made with the first phase of the five-year slum-clearance programme.

Overcrowding

Three new cases of overcrowding came to light during the year and two cases were abated, leaving a total of sixteen cases as against fifteen in 1956. This hard-core of overcrowding cases is proving difficult to relieve.

Improvement Grants

More interest was shown in the improvement grant scheme than in 1956. Preliminary applications were approved for grants for 33 houses and refused for 2 houses. Formal applications were approved for 17 houses based on 50% of the improvement costs. The scheme is mainly of interest to owner-occupiers and it is unfortunate that landlords have not taken more advantage of the opportunity of subsidised improvements.

Moveable and Temporary Dwellings

There are no licensed sites for moveable dwellings in the District. Seven individual licences to station and use caravans in the District were issued. Four licences lapsed, including one issued in 1956 and at the year end four licensed caravans remained.

Three unlicensed caravans were removed after warnings were given.

At the Red Ash Hill Estate 19 hutments remain in occupation. The huts are to be dealt with in the first phase of the slum-clearance programme.

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts 1954

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was granted and one Certificate of Revocation was issued. The Sections of the Act dealing with repairs and rent increases were repealed by the Rent Act 1957.

Rent Act 1957

This Act came into force on the 6th July, 1957. The Department dealt with ratepayers' enquiries and it soon became apparent that tenants and landlords were finding the new statutory procedure covering repairs and rent increases difficult to understand. Tenant's schedule of repairs forms were made available on repayment. The attitude of most tenants appeared to be that they were prepared to pay an increased rent providing reasonable repairs were carried out. Comparatively few tenants exercised their rights to apply for a Certificate of Disrepair, deterred no doubt, by the complicated procedure involved.

Up to the year end 48 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received all of which were approved by the Council. In 36 cases Landlords gave undertakings to carry out the required repairs and in the remaining 12 cases Certificates of Disrepair were issued. There were no applications for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.

Water Supply

Thirteen samples of water were taken from domestic supply taps in various parts of the district for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield. All the samples were satisfactory.

One sample was taken for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst and the result was also satisfactory.

As the result of action taken by the Department following complaints of an insufficiency of water, the supply was improved at 103 houses. This difficulty arises where groups of houses are supplied by a common water service pipe.

Several of the older water mains in the District were scraped.

As reported last year 5 houses, all of which are scheduled for slum-clearance, are without a piped supply.

Public Swimming Bath

During the season 8 samples of water from the Public baths were taken for bacteriological examination and chlorine check. One sample had no free chlorine and another was bacteriologically unsatisfactory: repeat samples proved to be satisfactory. The water is in continuous circulation and is filtered and chlorinated before being returned to the pool, new filters are to be installed during the close season. The Manager takes samples each day to ensure that water is adequately chlorinated.

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of Water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7241
Number of additional W.Cs. provided at existing property in 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of W.Cs. provided at new houses and other premises in 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Number of W.Cs. demolished in 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of privies with open middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of Privies with covered middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of privies converted to W.Cs. in 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Percentage of W.Cs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.52

During the year 11 of the 12 cottages at Low Stubbin were provided with water-closets and the 2 houses at the former Warren House Colliery were provided with water closets in an improvement grant scheme.

The Council agreed in principle to make improvement grants towards drainage schemes at Chapel Walks and Bank Pit Cottages but the owner's proposals had not been received by the year end.

Verminous or Filthy Houses

Five houses were disinfested for bed bugs.

Rodent Control

The sewers were test-baited to ascertain the extent of rat infestation and one poisoning treatment of the infested sections of the system was carried out.

135 infestations were dealt with as follows:—

					Rats	Mice	Total
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	62	44	106
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	8	17	25
Local Authority Premises		...	...	...	4	0	4
Total					74	61	135

Warfarin poison is used wherever possible and it continues to give good results. The permanent Warfarin baiting points at the Sewage Disposal Works have been maintained and these have kept the works relatively free from rats. The Warren Vale Tip was free from rat infestation and there are few rats at the old Claypit Lane tip following routine poisoning which was continued after tipping ceased in May.

Infectious Diseases

The following cases of infectious disease were investigated and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health.

Scarlet Fever	—	8 cases
Dysentery	—	6 „
Poliomyelitis	—	2 „
Meningococcal Infection	1	„

In connection with a fatal case of food-poisoning widespread investigations were made and specimens of ice-cream, water, dog-excrement, poultry droppings and beetles were collected for laboratory examination. The Causative organism (*Salmonella Typhi-murium*) was found in the beetles.

Disinfection was carried out in cases of tuberculosis only. Library books were withdrawn from homes where infectious diseases occurred and fumigated before being returned into circulation.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Council are constituent members of the Sheffield & District Clean Air Committee and local complaints are investigated by the staff of this Committee who make observations, advise industrialists etc. The Council take their own legal proceedings and Court action was taken against a local firm for a smoke nuisance. The Magistrates made a Nuisance Order.

Proceedings were sanctioned against the owners of a railway locomotive which frequently caused a smoke nuisance, negotiations resulted in an undertaking being given to replace the coal-fired locomotive by a diesel loco. The change was made early in 1958.

The Public Health Committee gave consideration to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas but decided that the time was not opportune. Two factors which influence the domestic smoke issue are the heavy industrial pollution in Parkgate and the adjoining area, and the large number of householders receiving concessionary coal. The miner is just as interested in clean air as his neighbour but he must be assured of a fair cash allowance or the equivalent value in smokeless fuel for his home coals, before any real progress can be made with Smoke Control Areas in mining districts.

The Granby House, Nursery School and Rosehill Park Deposit Gauges registered decreases of 11, 3½ and 1½ a ton per square mile per month on the 1956 figures. The Granby House gauge records deposits which are high by any standard but it must be borne in mind that the bulk of the material comes from two nearby blast furnaces; this dust and grit is not carried far from its source and the figures are in on way representative of pollution in Parkgate as a whole.

What does call for comment is the increase in the sulphur-dioxide in the atmosphere compared with 1956. The three sets of apparatus show appreciable increases. Sulphur-dioxide is the most harmful product of combustion and the amount in the air is related to the quantity and type of fuel being burnt; generally speaking oil contains more sulphur than coal. At present there is no practicable method of eliminating sulphur-dioxide from the flue gases of most combustion processes.

	Rawmarsh Rosehill Park	Rawmarsh Barbers Crescent	Parkgate Aldwarke Road	Parkgate Council Offices
Deposit Gauge, tons per sq. mile per month	12.64	19.29	66.40 62.70	—
Lead Peroxide Apparatus 503 mg/100 sq. cms. per day	1.83	2.24	4.02	—
Smoke Filter, mg/100 Cubic Metres per day	—	—	—	42.08

Watercourses

Pollution of a watercourse was observed and referred to the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board.

Factories

1. Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937, for purposes of provisions as to Health:

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	0	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	52	58	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	0	—
	54	58	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

	No. of Cases	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-			
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—
	3	3	—

Two Certificates that Means of Escape in case of fire were provided, were issued.

Shops

The enforcement of the greater part of the Shops Act 1950 is the responsibility of the County Council but the Local Council deal with Sanitary accommodation in shops; 96 visits were made for this purpose.

The Shops Bill which would have given District Councils wider powers was not proceeded with by Parliament.

Meat Inspection

The licences of two private slaughterhouses were renewed for twelve month periods. One application for renewal was refused and no appeal was made against this decision; no slaughtering had taken place at this slaughter house during the previous twelve months. Regular killing took place at the two licensed premises but no difficulty was experienced in maintaining a 100% meat inspection service. Unsound meat was destroyed by incineration or at the treatment plant of an adjoining Authority. 218 visits were made.

Details of meat inspection :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	116	32	1	250	2878	0
Number inspected	116	32	1	250	2878	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses c'nd'm'd	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	—	122	437	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	4.31	3.12	—	48.80	15.21	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses c'nd'm'd	1	0	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	8	—	—	218	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.20	25.00	—	—	7.71	—
Cysticercosis	1	—	—	—	—	—

Other Food Inspection

Food-stuffs were inspected at shops and other food premises on request and certificates were issued for the following articles which were found to be unfit. Unfit food was destroyed by incineration or dealt with at the Council's tip. The weight of unfit foods was 184 lbs. more than in 1956.

278 tins of various foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	501 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corned meat	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Liquid Frozen Egg	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
							855 lbs.

Milk

There were 54 registered milk distributors in the District, 43 of whom retail only sterilised milk from shops. Only designated milk in capped bottles may be retailed in the District. 44 Samples of the various grades of milk were taken and all were satisfactory. 104 inspections were made.

The only unsatisfactory feature of milk distribution was the collection of empty bottles; far too many empty bottles are left about and these end up as broken glass on the roads. Many bottles also find their way to the refuse tip.

The following licences for designated milks were issued :

	Dealers	Supplementary
Pasteurised milk	7	5
Sterilised milk	45	4
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	4

The following are details of samples taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield :

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk	8	8
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	14	14
Pasteurised Milk (including School Milk)	18	18
Sterilised milk	4	4

The County Health Department took the following samples of locally processed milk :

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	2	2
Pasteurised milk	23	23
Sterilised milk	25	25

Ice Cream and Ice Lollies

There were 59 premises registered for the sale only of ice-cream, four new registrations being made and one registration being revoked following change of use of the premises. Seven changes of occupiers of registered premises took place. All registered premises sell pre-packed ice-cream only but two mobile traders sell the loose product.

123 visits were made to registered premises

Forty-four samples of ic-cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results :-

No. of Samples	Provisional Grade	Percentage	Remarks
37	1	84.09	Satisfactory
5	2	11.36	Fair
2	3	4.55	Poor
0	4	0	Unsatisfactory

These results were an improvement on the figures for 1956 and are considered satisfactory.

Forty-two samples of ice-lollies were taken for bacteriological examination :-

	No. Samples	No. Unsatisfactory
Water ice type	23	0
Milk type	19	5

Although the sampling results of the milk-type ice-lollies were an improvement on the previous year the proportion of adverse results was far too high. The Council were successful in moving a resolution at the Annual Conference of the Urban District Councils Association calling for a national standard of purity for these articles. Water-ice lollies sampled were all satisfactory, due no doubt, to their acidity.

Preserved Food Premises

The following 17 premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 for the manufacture of sausages and/or potted, pressed or preserved food :-

Butchers premises	—	—	11
Meat products factory	—	—	1
Bakehouses	—	—	3
Grocers	—	—	2

General Food Premises

	No.
Bakers and Confectioners	10
Butchers	26
Fried Fish Shops	18
Grocers and General Dealers	69
Sugar Confectioners	30
Greengrocers	15
Fishmongers	2
Tripe Dealers	2
Pharmacists	5
Dairies	2
Aerated Water Manufacturers	2
Cafes, Canteens and Catering Premises	12
Public Houses and Clubs	25
Total	218

Food Hygiene

The comprehensive survey of all food premises was completed in the year and follow-up visits were made. On the whole the local traders have responded well to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 but it was surprising to learn that in 1957 one mutiple firm of grocers with a shop in the District were "not refrigeration minded"; most grocers have installed refrigerators as a matter of course. As soon as a change of occupier of a food shop is ascertained the premises are visited and the new occupier is given full information on the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Visits were made as follows :-

Fried fish shops	42
Bakehouses	29
Butchers Shops/Meat Preparation Premises	107
Catering premises	21
Grocers shops	258
Licensed Premises	35
Other food premises	40
Total	532

As the result of inspections the following fittings were provided or works were executed :-

	Premises
Wash-hand basins	69
Hot water supply provided	31
Sinks	7
Refrigerators	19
Re-decoration	12
Lighting in water-closets provided	39
First-aid equipment provided	20
Clothes locker provided	1

Food Hygiene Education

In conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health a course of six lectures was organised in October/November for food handlers. The attendance of ten who were mainly engaged in the catering trade was disappointing.

Food Hawkers

Under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 39 persons were registered as hawkers of food in the trade indicated. Eleven hawkers premises in the district were also registered.

Greengrocers	—	8
Butchers ...	—	11
Ice-cream dealers	—	6
Grocers	—	5
Bakers	—	5
Tripe dealers	—	2
Egg & poultry dealer		1
Fishmonger	—	1

Most traders come from outside the district and despite the requirements to register it is difficult to keep in touch with them.

Market

Thirty-eight inspections of the Green Lane Market were made. One fish-monger was granted a stall subject to satisfactory arrangements being made to prevent contamination of fish. Washing facilities with hot and cold water and sanitary accommodation separate for the sexes were available in a central toilet structure.

Licensed Premises

Reports were made to the Licensing Magistrates on seven public houses having unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation. In one case the proprietors decided to surrender the licence and at three other houses improvement schemes were in hand at the year-end.

New premises for a licensed club were nearing completion at the year end.

Offensive Trades

There is one tripe-boiler in the District whose premises were visited four times. This establishment is situated close to houses but no complaints were received from the tenants.

Hairdressers' Premises

17 premises were registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 and 17 persons were registered as barbers or hairdressers.

Mortuary

20 bodies were placed in the Council's Mortuary for post-mortem examination.

Pet Animals Act

One shop was licensed under the Act for the sale of ornamental fish and cage birds.

Petroleum Licensing

26 licences to store petroleum spirit or mixtures were issued, storage being in 25 underground tanks and 2 surface stores. All new installations must be in accordance with the Council's standard conditions for petroleum installations and these are supervised during installation and tanks and pipe lines tested to hold 10 lbs. per square inch pressure for 24 hours. A County Council Fire Officer inspected and reported on all installations before licences were renewed.

Public Cleansing

The services for which the Department is responsible are the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, salvage, gully cleansing, cesspool emptying, sewer flushing and the cleansing of public conveniences. Street cleansing is under the control of the Surveyor's Department.

The vehicles used for the refuse-collection service are two Karrier CK3 10 cubic yard side loaders, one Karrier "Bantam" 7 cubic yard side loader and one Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cubic yard fore and aft tipper, the latter vehicle being put into use at the beginning of the year. The vehicle which was replaced by the new "S & D", a Karrier 10 cubic yard side-loader, was retained as a spare vehicle in case of breakdowns. An Austin 5cwt van is available for general duties. The District is divided into three refuse-collection rounds which were unchanged from the previous year. A satisfactory frequency of collection of 7/8 days was maintained for the greater part of the year but the staff was seriously depleted between August and November by the influenza epidemic and other sickness and delays occurred on two rounds.

The labour position improved and there were few resignations during the latter half of the year.

The erection of central garages at High Street Depot was commenced later in the year and the scheme will be completed in 1958. The new garage will facilitate satisfactory mechanical attention to vehicles; the driver-mechanic has always managed to keep vehicles on the road but he has had to work under difficult conditions without facilities.

Tipping commenced at the New Warren Vale site on the 17th May and at the same date tipping ceased at Claypit Lane. The access road to the new tip is about 400 yards long and was prepared by the Department's Bristol 25 Angle-dozer and scraper. This machine enabled tipping to be fully controlled and once difficulties arising from the nature of the site had been overcome satisfactory progress was made. Covering material is obtained on the site. No fires occurred and the tip was not infested by rats or crickets at any time during the year. If shorter access from Warren Vale Road could be obtained, the site would be ideal for refuse disposal.

Several months after closure the Claypit Lane Tip was set on fire by trespassers. The fire spread to former tipping faces but owing to the consolidated nature of the tip the fire will ultimately burn itself out.

Details and costs of refuse collection and disposal :

No. of motor loads of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	4,138
Total estimated weight (tons)	...	...	...	...	...	9,913
No. of premises from which collections are made	...	...	...	...	...	6,344
Nett Cost of refuse collection and disposal - Approx.	...	...	...	...	...	£14,481
Cost per ton	...	...	...	...	...	29s. 2½d.
Cost per premises	...	...	...	...	...	45s. 7¾d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	...	...	£2282 12s. 7d.
Cost per 1,000 inhabitants	....	...	...	...	...	£ 736 11s. 5¼d.

The loads of refuse collected were 254 fewer than in 1956 but the total weights of refuse was higher. This was due to the large capacity "S & D" vehicle replacing a smaller "Karrier" vehicle at the beginning of the year resulting in fewer but heavier loads. The net cost of the service increased by £1936 — this was accounted for by the purchase of a new tipping site, provision of £1000 towards vehicle replacement, wage increases and addition of administrative charges.

Salvage income showed an increase of £134. 11. 9. on the 1956 figure mainly accounted for by increased sales of waste paper. If the labour position remains satisfactory it should be possible to increase waste paper salvage; the quota of 25 tons per quarter was unchanged from the previous year.

	T.	C.	Q.	lb.	
Mixed Waste-paper and Fibre Board	75	0	3	0	585 10 8
Textiles	...	...	...	...	56 1 3
Heavy Iron & Steel Scrap	...	9	4	0 0	71 19 6
Light Iron & Steel Scrap	...	...	7	1 3 0	32 5 8
Aluminium	...	...	...	1 12	1 6 8
					£747 3 9

222 new dustbins were provided by owners of private houses after service of 177 informal and 2 formal notices. 168 visits were made in connection with the renewal of dustbins and other refuse collection matters. The Council supplied B.S.S. dustbins on repayment.

Gullies were emptied periodically by the "S & D" gully-emptyer; the machine could not be used whole-time in the last quarter of the year owing to a driver not being available. The machine was also used for cess-pool emptying on repayment, sewer flushing, pumping out flooded cellars and extinguishing tip fires.

The six males and two females public conveniences were cleansed daily by part-time male and female cleaners. The estimates included sums for the replacement of the old conveniences at Rotherham Road and Netherfield Lane but owing to difficulties in securing sites no progress could be made. A new convenience sanctioned for the Claypit Lane/St. Nicolas Road area could not be proceeded with owing to difficulties in obtaining a suitable site. The Warren Vale Road convenience is obsolete and the estimates for 1958/59 include a sum for the provision of a new Convenience.

